

Anglo-American Memories

CXLIV.

PERSONAL MEMORIES AND INSIDE VIEWS OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

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London, October 3. I wanted the other day to go to Ireland, and so it came about that I had a little personal experience of the recent railway strike and of what is meant by a "settlement." I use the word settlement, because you must have been assured by cable that the strike had been "settled." I was to have gone by the Midland night express to Stranraer, leaving St. Pancras at 8:15 p. m. on Thursday, August 17. But the strike was on and there was no express. The Stranraer-Larne route is one chief means of communication between England and the North of Ireland. There was no train on Friday. On Saturday the strike had been "settled," but still the Midland authorities did not find themselves in a position to dispatch from St. Pancras the 8:15 p. m. express to Stranraer. It was not till Monday evening that this service was resumed, and even on Monday morning the station master doubted whether the train would leave. But it did leave, and I made the journey by that train to Stranraer, though it was not quite the usual journey.

It is a very good service in its normal state. The Midland is one of the most enterprising of English railways, skilful in competing for popular support. There are sleeping cars in which, by payment of \$2.50, you may have an excellent compartment to yourself, including berth, lavatory, electric lights by which you can read comfortably, and all those other little conveniences common on a good English railway and seldom found in America. I seem to remember that from New York to Washington, about half the distance from London to Stranraer, I used to pay \$7 for a "drawing room" in red velvet and gold, the only compartments to be had in a Pullman car unless you liked to sleep promiscuously in company with some twenty other human beings of both sexes, content with the privacy of a curtain shared with some other human being, male or female, as the case might be, in an upper or lower berth. With air to breathe which all night long was churned through the lungs of the twenty other human beings of either gender. In short, having regard to distance, you pay in England for decency and comfort about one-sixth of the Pullman rate for their "drawing room" to Washington, and for a whole compartment about half the price of a Pullman berth, neither decent nor comfortable.

But on this Monday sleep was interrupted. The express train became a stopping train. When I rang for the conductor to ask why, I was told that the strikers were holding up the train and "peacefully picketing" the engine drivers. Peaceful picketing in this instance appeared to consist first in ordering the engine driver to leave his engine and when he refused, pulling him off the footplate, or trying to. That is what was meant by the strike being "settled." But the delays, though frequent, were not serious, and we arrived at Stranraer only an hour or so late. With the result, however, that we missed all connections on the Irish side to Londonderry, where I was met by a motor, and so reached my friend's place in Donegal, forty miles further, seven hours late.

On what has happened since I say nothing, but a memory of what occurred during the original strike may still interest you, and there are one or two personal matters that may be dealt with briefly. Indeed, there are many more than one or two that might prove illuminating, should there ever be time to discuss them.

Mr. George Askwright, of whom I wrote lately, was so conspicuous a figure in connection with the recent strike that many people seem to think he was the only figure. But that is not quite so. To him was intrusted by the Board of Trade the greater part of the negotiations with the strikers and the railway companies, and he conducted them with a skill none the less remarkable because they ought never to have been conducted by anybody, with or without skill. But there were critical moments when other officials took up the running, and one moment above all when one of the great gods of the modern political world descended from the machine to take charge of these mortal affairs. I don't think this inner story has been in print, nor was the present Irish sequel to the English railway strikes, direct and inevitable though it was, then foreseen. But I will venture to offer you the story, as I heard it, of the method by which the representatives of the railway companies were induced to meet—though only in presence of and for the purpose of negotiation with the Board of Trade officials—the Trade Union leaders who were leaders of the strike.

The two representatives of the railway companies for the purposes of communication with the Board of Trade were Mr. Cloughton, chairman of the London and North Western, and Sir Guy Granet, general manager of the Midland; and one of the leading railway men of Great Britain. It was perfectly understood that they were to negotiate with the Government and not with the strike leaders; nor in any way to recognize the trade unions, since recognition of the trade unions would mean ultimate control of the railways by the trade unions, the overturn of discipline and immeasurable disaster. But all at once the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared on the scene.

Can it be necessary to explain to any human being that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is Mr. Lloyd George? Is there an island in the Pacific or an impenetrable forest in Central Africa where that name is not known? At the time of the Crimean War mothers in the Caucasus used to frighten their unruly children into good behavior by the dread name of Palmerston. Whether the black beauties of the Congo make a similar use of Mr. Lloyd George's name, we are not yet told. But known to them it must be. So potent a personality is his that hardly a month passes during which it does not cast some new spell on the English mind. Much as he loves the glare of the footlights, there are times, as in this present case, when he prefers to work in the dark and to keep his secret even from his favorite newspaper organs; nor to reveal it even in that Welsh tongue which he uses now and then to hide a blazing indiscretion from the English public. It is then that he is to be most feared and that his influence on

the Government of which he is the most powerful Minister is most complete.

When Mr. Lloyd George, sleepless in his vigilance, found there was danger of a deadlock in the negotiations, he sent for Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Granet. He told them that something more was at issue than a trade dispute. On his responsibility as a Minister of the Crown he declared to them that abroad, and especially in Germany, the prestige and power of England were thought to be impaired by these internal disorders; by the dock strike, by the Welsh riots, by the Liverpool riots, and now by the railway strike. Germany, he told them, considered that England was no longer in a condition to intervene with effect in behalf of France in her Morocco controversy with the Kaiser. Germany was therefore pressing upon France demands to which the French Ministry dared not accede. France, as her German foe believed, could not by herself, unaided by England, stand out against these demands. There was, therefore, imminent danger of such pressure from Germany upon France as must lead to war, since French public opinion was unanimous against surrender to Germany. If war came it must embroil England also. The peace of Europe and the peace of England were alike imperilled by a continuance of the strike, and the sole chance of settling the strike lay in the consent of the railway representatives to a meeting with the strike leaders at the Board of Trade. It would really, added Mr. Lloyd George, in his persuasive way, be a meeting between the railway authorities and Government officials, at which a few trade union officials would, incidentally, also be present.

In support of these exhortations Mr. Lloyd George laid before Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Granet, first exacting from each of them a pledge of secrecy, despatches from British Ambassadors to the Foreign Office supporting, or tending to support, these ominous predictions. He appealed to them as patriots and loyal subjects and true Englishmen not to expose their country and their Sovereign to these awful risks.

It had heretofore been an article of faith and of policy with the railways to arrange with their own men such disputes as arose, the North Eastern Railway being the only exception. The companies knew very well that the unions were aiming at two things; first, to enroll in their own ranks the two-thirds of the whole number of railway servants now non-unionists; and, secondly, by that means to secure control of the railways and run them to suit themselves. They had given to Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Granet no authority to depart from this settled policy. Nevertheless, Mr. Lloyd George's appeal succeeded. They say he is irresistible when he chooses to put forth all his fascinations—personal, rhetorical and the rest. Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Granet gave way. They agreed to be found in the same room with Mr. Williams and Mr. Thomas. The meeting between them and the trade union officials took place at the Board of Trade, and the strike was "settled."

The railways, unlike the men, held themselves bound by the act of their representatives. The men had struck in violation of the solemn pledge by which, in 1907, the railways had been induced to consent to Conciliation Boards. That also was Mr. Lloyd George's scheme. As one of the railway managers said, he had put a pistol to their heads. Conciliation Boards were a form of Arbitration, but the trade union idea of Arbitration is a tribunal which shall always decide in their favor. When it does not, they refuse to abide by it. Again Mr. Lloyd George put a pistol to their heads. Again the railway companies submitted, and again while yielding much have gained nothing but a temporary cessation of a strike which they would vastly rather have fought to a finish. They totally disapproved of the action of their representatives. They considered that Mr. Cloughton and Sir Guy Granet had gone outside their commission. They were confident that if no "settlement" had been agreed on the companies within a week would have been masters of the situation and able to provide an adequate service both for passengers and for such goods as were essential to the provisioning of London and the great towns, and essential to the great industries.

What they have gained by the "settlement" is provisional, not permanent; problematical, not certain. There was an instant threat of a new strike, and actually a strike not long after in Ireland, still waiting to be "settled," though the defeat of the strikers seems imminent. The Irish Government has looked idly on the victory was on a holiday at Haddo, his place in Scotland, a holiday which he interrupted for a brief visit to Dublin, barren of results except a degree of encouragement to the strikers. The Chief Secretary was playing golf in England, or perhaps Scotland, indulging in his usual humorous view of a social convulsion. That is the way in which Dublin Castle vindicates its claim to be peripatetic to the destinies of Ireland. But, as I happen to know some of the persons concerned, and as I heard an interesting anecdote or two while in County Donegal, I will, with your leave, return to this subject.

G. W. S.

FIND BONES OF GIGANTIC RACE

Taken from Rough Tomb on Farm in Kansas.

Junction City, Kan., Nov. 4.—Bones, believed to be those of a hitherto unknown race, gigantic in stature, have been unearthed on the farm of John Noland, near this city.

The bones were taken from a cairn, about 30 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. Evidently they had been buried originally in a rough stone archway. Several skulls of unusual size, and distinctly unlike the cranium of an Indian in shape, were found, together with high bones, much longer than the average human femur, and a number of huge teeth.

YALE MEN 20,000 FEET HIGH.

New Haven, Nov. 4.—The following cable message was received by Yale University from the Sub-Prefect of the Council of Ceta Huala Peru: "Greetings; appreciate expedition under Professor Hiram Bingham, of Yale, which has been exploring him in Peru during the summer. Another message reached the summit of Mount Coruata, carried the first time that the highest peak of this mountain has been climbed. Its altitude is about 22,000 feet."

MR. TAFT HAS REAL REST

Has Given Little Thought to Seclusion of Harlan's Successor.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 4.—For the first time in more than seven weeks President Taft had a real taste of leisure today. Not a stroke of official business was done by him. He rested from breakfast time until dark, except for a long golf game in the morning. There was a quiet luncheon at the Taft cottage, and he visited friends in the afternoon. Mrs. Taft was again his "golfing" in the morning golf play. The President's game showed a bit of improvement.

Secretary Hilges did not bring data for the President's annual message to Congress to Hot Springs today, but is expected to arrive with the information before to-morrow night. Mr. Taft will leave here then for Cincinnati. Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft and Mrs. Thomas M. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, a sister of Mrs. Taft, will accompany him when he goes home to vote. The President left it to be known to-day that he had given little thought to a successor to Justice Harlan. Reports that he had gone so far as to narrow the field of possible selections down to four men were denied. The President named at least a score of men prominent in public life who will be considered when he returns to Washington. Among them are Solicitor General Frederick W. Lehman, United States Circuit Judge Hook, of Omaha; Secretary Nagel, Justice Stone, and Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court; Chief Justice Carter, of Illinois, and United States Circuit Judge Buffington, of Pittsburgh; and as several United States district judges and a few well known lawyers. The 3d, 4th and 7th judicial circuits are not represented in the Supreme Court now, and Mr. Taft intends to bear this in mind when he selects a successor to Justice Harlan.

TAFT DECLINES TO BE BANKER

Man Who "Needs the Money" Asks Him to Indorse Note for \$2,000.

Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 4.—President Taft today declined an offer to go into the banking business. It came in this morning's mail from a man in Connecticut, whose name was not revealed. He wished Mr. Taft to start his banking career in a modest way, putting the Presidential signature on the back of a note for \$2,000, running three years. He asked the President's indorsement for three reasons. "First," he said, "I wish to secure your signature to keep as long as I live, and then destroy it; second, I need the money; third, I think it is more manly to get help this way."

FATTENING TAFT'S TURKEY

Presidential Gobbler Growing Plump on Diet of Chestnuts.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 4.—Horse Vose, the Western turkey fancier, is preparing his annual Thanksgiving gift for President Taft's table. The "Taft turkey" this year is a fine bronze gobbler, which is gaining weight every minute on a diet of chestnuts, which produces a fine quality of white meat.

"I shall send President Taft the finest turkey I ever gave to any President since the one I sent to President Grant," says Vose.

PROTEST SENT TO PRESIDENT

Twelve Cincinnatians Object to His Indorsement of Republican City Ticket.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—A message which bore the name of twelve prominent residents of this city was sent to President Taft today protesting against his indorsement of the Republican municipal ticket given in a letter to ex-Mayor Julius Fleischman. The president in his letter said that conditions in Cincinnati had changed since he made his speech in Akron, Ohio, six years ago, and that he would vote for the Republican municipal ticket next Tuesday if he is permitted to vote. The telegram to the President is in part as follows:

We do not agree that conditions have materially changed since your famous Akron speech. On the contrary, the same political conditions exist, and the same party is still in the control of the Republican organization.

OPPOSE AVIATION FIELD

Real Estate Men Say It Is Detrimental to Property.

Nassau Boulevard, Long Island, Nov. 4 (Special).—Declaring that the aviation field here is detrimental to a highly restricted residential section and should be abolished, George S. Tarbell, former president of the largest taxpayer and property owner in Nassau, today developed a large tract of the Hempstead Plains west of Garden City, with Frank M. Clute, W. H. Seibert and Warren E. Thummel, designating themselves as members of the Land Holders' Protective Association, protested at a public meeting held at the Garden City Estates Club last evening against the continuance of the field.

Mr. Tarbell, who replaced Mr. Tarbell as president of the Garden City Estates, presided at the meeting, and about every family in Nassau was represented. Many women were present, and their attractive costumes gave the gathering the appearance of an afternoon tea.

Mr. Woodruff stated he had learned that secret meetings were being held by certain factions opposed to the aviation field. As the largest taxpayer and property owner, Mr. Woodruff said he was greatly interested in aviation and was surprised that Mr. Tarbell now opposed it, when a short time ago he was advertising the sale of property near his own home at Nassau Boulevard as being near the aviation field.

Mr. Tarbell declared that his reason for opposing the aviation field was that all the adjoining property was restricted, and he wanted the matter decided as to whether the field was conflicting with any of the restrictions. He said the building now used as a clubhouse was formerly a dwelling house and had been changed into a clubhouse contrary to restrictions. Having signboards at various points to show the location of the clubhouse had placed it in about the same class as an ordinary roadhouse, declared Mr. Tarbell.

Mr. Woodruff ended the meeting by declaring that of the thousands who had visited the field the greater portion were people of influence and means, who would be a credit to any community. The meeting closed by a vote being taken which would indicate that the aviation field was wanted in the vicinity or not, and the Woodruff faction won by a considerable majority.

Mr. Tarbell declares he will take the matter to the courts.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS

Only six months since the revival of the hoop skirt was announced, and there are now two thousand men at work making them for the New York, twenty feet—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

FATHER SHERMAN INSANE

Soldier's Son Committed to Sanatorium.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, Nov. 4.—The Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J., son of General William Tecumseh Sherman, has been committed to Dr. Henry Steadman's sanatorium at Jamaica Plain, after a long struggle to retain his mental faculties. The commitment papers were made out by Judge Perkins, of the Brookline Court, and the request for commitment was signed by one of Father Sherman's relatives and his attendant physicians.

About a year ago Father Sherman went insane while hearing confessions in a California church and attempted to commit suicide. He was placed under private treatment, and strong hope was entertained for his recovery. Quite recently he was committed to an institution in Los Angeles, Cal., for examination. For the last few weeks he has been at a Brookline sanatorium.

F. CONSTANTINO ARRIVES

Has Been Singing at Buenos Ayres—Mortality in Capons.

When the steamship Vasari, of the Lamport & Holt Line, left Montevideo twenty-four days ago she took on board twenty-six fine capons, a Spanish tenor, his valet and a bulldog. All arrived here safely yesterday on the Vasari, with the exception of twenty-five of the Uruguayan chickens, one of which was killed daily on the long run up the coast from South America.

What became of them? Ask the tenor, his valet and the bulldog. For all three had had a bit of the choice fowls that were killed for their special benefit during the voyage. No wonder then that Señor Florencio Constantino looked robust and well fed on his arrival yesterday. No wonder the valet and the bulldog showed the drooping effects of overfeeding.

The tenor, who had been singing throughout the Argentine winter in grand opera in Buenos Ayres, had had a splendid season. He is now unusually popular in the Argentine capital, and the salaries there are good. He will sing here until April, when he will return to Buenos Ayres. The tenor did not sing for his fellow travelers on the Vasari, nor did he practise during the twenty-four-day journey to this port. He paced the deck and read, and incidentally saw to it that a fresh chicken fell into the butcher's hands daily.

SEEK A NEW TRUST LAW

Illinois Manufacturers Name Committee of Well Known Men.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association today appointed a committee of twelve, representing all sections of the country, to draft a bill for presentation to Congress at its forthcoming session that will clearly define rules for the conduct of interstate business and be equally fair to the men who furnish the capital, the consumers and the wage earners.

The resolution adopted, which provides for the drafting of the bill, says: "There exists a necessity for ascertaining the true economic value of industrial combinations, to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law, enacted twenty years ago, is still an economically wise and statesmanlike statute, and to decide whether his business is to continue, and what rules and regulations it must be conducted."

The committee is composed of Charles Fiez and Laverne W. Noyes, of Chicago; Richard Olney and Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston; F. O. Watts, of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University; Samuel Untermyer, of New York; Murdo McKenzie, of Trinidad, Col.; and John D. Rockefeller, of New York. The committee will meet in St. Paul, Minn., on October 30, and will hold sessions in St. Paul, San Francisco, and John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia.

EARLY MORNING MARRIAGE

Nephew of Late Admiral W. S. Schley Weds in New Haven.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) New Haven, Nov. 4.—James M. Schley, Jr., of New York City, son of Dr. James M. Schley, of New York, and a nephew of the late Admiral W. S. Schley, was married to Miss Bertha M. Sedgwick, of Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this morning, by Samuel Campbell, justice of the peace.

Schley arrived here about 1 o'clock, went to the police station and obtained the address of John Buckley, Assistant Registrar of Vital Statistics. With his bride-elect he drove in a hack to Buckley's residence, in Fairhaven, secured a license, and visited three justices of the peace before he found one who would perform the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Schley reached the Hotel Tontine about 4 o'clock this morning and remained there until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Schley said they would go to French Licks, Ind., on Monday for a month's honeymoon tour.

James Montford Schley, Jr., was divorced last month by his first wife, Norma Cliff Schley, whom he married ten years ago after a much talked of romance. For some years the couple lived together at No. 25 West 7th street, this city, but finally separated. Schley spent most of his time thereafter at hotels and country clubs.

Mr. Schley's action was brought in Texas, where she established a six months' residence, as required by law. Her complaint charged cruelty and non-support. When her husband's failure to appear in the suit prevented Mrs. Schley from getting her decree, she brought a suit for separation before Justice Dischoff, in the Supreme Court in this city. Thereupon Schley consented to appear in the Texas case, and the action here was dropped.

It was said today that Mrs. Schley had been married to her second husband, Margaret Spaulding Schley, who died last spring. He is a graduate of Columbia University and was coxswain of the 1899 crew.

UNDERGROUND CHAMPAGNE.

Tourists in France may go out of their way to gaze upon the quaint architecture and crumbling ruins of Epernay, or the Roman antiquities and the cathedral at Rheims, but after all the real towns of Champagne are to be sought underground. These are the bustling places where the business of Champagne is conducted. They are of vast extent.

American workmen would probably not trouble themselves to obtain employment in underground Champagne. The work people put in eleven hours a day in the discharge of duties which, if not particularly arduous, must be wearisome by reason of their monotony. It is reported that one intelligent workman had worked below ground for nearly forty years, his ground for nearly forty years.

Underground Champagne bears an enviable reputation for the production of the finest champagne. It is reported that the cellar workers, most of them evince an extraordinary knowledge of the business of Champagne. In one cellar at Epernay there was an old man who lived with his wife and three children in a cave, where the vineyards grow there is a vast underground cellar, where the champagne is stored and not above ground, if they would, they could stand the life of the people of Champagne.

—Harper's Weekly.

OFFICIAL SUES FOR SLANDER.

George Levy, who has been recording clerk in the Register's office for eleven years, has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against Leo Lehrfeld, for slander. Levy claimed that Lehrfeld, in a public statement, had called him a crook and a thief.

PAYING TELLER



I realize that we were in wrong as to the spectacular effects of the transaction.—Surrogate Ketcham.

OBITUARY.

MELVIN W. HUTCHINS.

Melvin W. Hutchins, chief examiner of the New York State Banking Department, died yesterday morning in Miss Alston's private hospital, No. 26 West 61st street, following an operation for appendicitis. He was taken suddenly ill Sunday at his home, No. 161 West 16th street, and was hurried to the hospital, where he was operated on Monday.

Mr. Hutchins was born at Dickinson, N. Y., in 1849, and received his early education at Franklin Academy at Malone, N. Y. After leaving school he worked for a time as a surveyor with his father, who was a civil engineer. He then went into business for himself in Malone, and later held many town and county offices in that city. Fourteen years ago he came to this city and entered the New York State Banking Department as an examiner. He was made chief examiner four years ago. He leaves a wife and two sons, Arthur and Claude.

Mr. Hutchins was accused last January by Joseph G. Robin, who was convicted several months ago on charges growing out of the wrecking of the Northern Bank and kindred institutions, of accepting a bribe to approve securities covering bank loans made by Robin, or for which he was responsible. Mr. Hutchins explained his part in the transaction, and Orion H. Cheney, who was then State Superintendent of Banking, accepted Mr. Hutchins's version of it, and showed his faith in him by continuing him as chief examiner.

In the Union Bank investigation, in which Mr. Hutchins was twice called as a witness, he testified that he had been on terms of intimacy with David A. Sullivan, who was later convicted of accepting a bribe to approve securities covering bank loans made by Sullivan, or for which he was responsible. Mr. Hutchins explained his part in the transaction, and Orion H. Cheney, who was then State Superintendent of Banking, accepted Mr. Hutchins's version of it, and showed his faith in him by continuing him as chief examiner.

HENRY E. PIERREPONT.

Henry Evelyn Pierrepont, a representative of one of Brooklyn's leading families, died yesterday morning from arteriosclerosis at his home, No. 78 Columbia Heights. He was born in Brooklyn, December 9, 1846, and was the son of Henry Evelyn Pierrepont. He was educated at Columbia College, being graduated with the class of '67. He then joined his father in the management of the Pierrepont Stores. He was later sole manager for a quarter of a century. He was also associated with James K. Ford & Co.

Several years ago Mr. Pierrepont retired, but he retained an active interest in real estate development. He was a trustee of the Home Life Insurance Company, the City Dispensary, the Brooklyn Hospital and the Brooklyn Savings Bank. He was a member of the Hamilton Club and was a ward of Grace Episcopal Church. His wife was Miss Ellen Low. Three sons survive him. The funeral will be held at Grace Church on Monday afternoon.

CHARLES EDWARD GILDERSLERVE.

Charles Edward Gildersleeve died yesterday at his home, No. 55 West 52d street. He was born in this city on June 21, 1857, and had always resided here. After graduating from college he served as attorney for Draper Brothers, a Wall street banking house. In 1890 he became interested in temperance and held the highest offices in international organizations, the National Temperance Society, Independent Order of Rechabites, Order of United Americans and Commandery of the Golden Cross.

He served in the Civil War and was taken prisoner in a raid by General Stuart in front of Richmond and confined in Libby Prison for three months. At the close of the war he was chosen secretary of the Freedmen's Bureau, where he served for ten years. He had been one of the old volunteer firemen, and was a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Fund. He was one of the board of the first New York Cable Company.

For fourteen years he was intimately associated with the late Dr. Howard Crosby in the Society for the Prevention of Crime. For many years he was commissioner of the Board of Education for the 5th Ward. He leaves a son, Charles E. Gildersleeve, and two daughters, Lillian E. White and Florence I. Gildersleeve.

OBITUARY NOTES.

MRS. NETTIE V. FINKS, wife of the Rev. Deice E. Finks, of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, is dead at her home, No. 400 William street, East Orange, N. J., after an illness of eleven weeks. She leaves a husband and daughter. Mrs. Finks was sixty-two years old and a native of Cortland, N. Y.

LEON MANDEL, a member of a Chicago department store firm, died yesterday afternoon at a beach front hotel in Atlantic City. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Mandel was president of the firm started by himself and two brothers before the fire in 1901. He was the giver of the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall at the University of Chicago and was identified with several Jewish charitable societies.



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CANADA WHEAT WINS PRIZE

Committee at Land Show Gives \$1,000 to Saskatchewan Victory.

The announcement of Canada's victory over the United States in the contest for the prize offered by Sir Thomas O'Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the best wheat, spring or summer, grown on either continent of America, was made yesterday afternoon at the land show in Madison Square Garden. The committee of award, composed of C. G. Williams, agronomist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; Professor Alfred Atkinson, of the Montana Agricultural College, and Professor W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, concurred in the official statement that Canada raises the best wheat in the world.

The winner of the world-beating wheat was Seager Wheeler, of Roanham, Saskatchewan, Canada. He received a prize of \$1,000 in gold. Another Canadian, W. I. Glass, of Macleod, Alberta, was the alternate.

The \$1,000 silver cup given by James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, for the best 100 pounds of wheat grown in the United States in 1911, was won by James Todd, of Geyer, Mont. William H. Dorin, of Clover, Va., won a \$1,000 silver cup with thirty ears of Indian corn. The \$1,000 silver cup for oats was awarded to Patton & Hartman, of Bozeman, Mont.

R. Eisinger, of Manhattan, Mont., won a \$1,500 silver cup, and the best of having raised the best basket of barley in the country. This cup was given by Colonel Gustave Fabat, California came to the fore in the short staple cotton contest, and the \$1,000 silver prize cup went to the American Nile Company of El Centro, that state. W. K. Sudduth, of Montana, and Asahel Smith, of British Columbia, respectively, won the \$1,000 silver cup and the \$1,500 silver trophy for the best alfalfa and potatoes.

The prize trophies and cash awards for sugar beets, apples and hops still remain to be given out, but the winners will be announced early in the week. Next Tuesday will be Italian Day at the Garden.

TO WORK FOR ARBITRATION

Nation-Wide Campaign Planned by Friends of Treaties.

Washington, Nov. 4.—To arouse public sentiment in favor of the arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France now pending before the Senate is a nation-wide campaign, with the Senate a national committee, consisting of about three hundred prominent men, with headquarters in New York, is behind the movement, and it is the purpose to have the meetings held between a November 15 and the middle of January. Where local speakers are not available it is the intention of the committee to send speakers of national reputation to cities that may desire them.

The cities in which meetings are to be held include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle.

RALPH PULTZER HEADS 'WORLD'

Trustees Elect Mr. Shaw Treasurer and Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Secretary.

Ralph Pulitzer, son of the late Joseph Pulitzer, was elected president of the Press Publishing Company, publishers of "The New York World," at a meeting of the board of trustees held yesterday. The other officers of the company are J. Angus Shaw, treasurer, and Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., secretary.

The former officers of the company were J. Angus Shaw, president and treasurer, and Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., secretary.

CHRYSAETHUMS WIN

Attract Crowds at Flower Show for Dobbs Ferry Hospital.

The exhibits of chrysanthemums surpassed all previous records at the flower show of the Dobbs Ferry Horticultural Association held yesterday. A large crowd attended and the money realized will be devoted to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital.

Mrs. Adolph Lewinson, of Ardsley, was the principal prize winner, receiving a table centerpiece designed with chrysanthemums, ferns and smilax. Edwin Gould asparagus ferns and smilax. A collection of received a special prize for a collection of vegetable. Other winners were the Misses Masters, Henry Villard, Mrs. Sands, Henry Eldenberg and T. Scott McComb.

Watson H. Brown and Edwin Gould exhibited assortments of vegetables which were awarded first prizes.

CEMETERIES.